

We are always busy

If you failed to get waited on yesterday you should come today —for we will try to please you. We shall close our store at 12 o'clock, noon, Omaha day, October 31st.

Silk for Waists A bargain in silks.

The supply is not large. A handsome polka dot of light color, on each ground of figured silk—very new and stylish. Our special price 50c a yard.

NOVELTY BLACK SILKS—Crown-barred and heavy corded effects, good heavy weight, beautifully finished, very stylish for skirts. Your choice \$1.00 a yard as long as they last.

BLACK TAFFETA SILKS—An elegant showing at 60c, 75c, 85c, and \$1.00 a yard.

EMBROIDERED POLKA DOT VELVETS—All the leading shades just received—\$1.25 a yard.

Hosiery We carry a very nice line of ladies fancy hose in cotton, lisle or cashmere at very reasonable prices.

(Also ladies' opera length hose in cashmere, at \$1.00 per pair, very good quality.)

Ladies' silk finished hose in black cotton ribbed tops in out sizes 50c pair.

Ladies' ribbed wool hose with double toe, sole and heel, 25c and 35c pair.

Dress For October seekers of goods handsome dress fabrics.

A world-wide gathering is ready in this store today for your inspection.

Invincible checked novelties, 15c a yard. New plaids and checks, 15c a yard.

Bayadere novelties, 50c to \$1.35 a yard. New coverlets, 50c to \$1.75 a yard.

New English tweeds, \$2.00 to \$4.00 a yard.

New crepons, \$1.00 to \$3.50 a yard. New suitings, 75c to \$2.00 a yard.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & Co.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, S. W. CORNER 10TH AND DOUGLAS.

REMEDY FOR HOG CHOLERA

Department of Agriculture Considers Its Experiments a Success.

WORTH MILLIONS A YEAR TO FARMERS

Dr. Salmon, Chief of Bureau, Considers the Experiment a Success. Has Been Passed—Serum from Infected Animals Used.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—During the last two years the Department of Agriculture has conducted a series of experiments in the use of serum as a remedy for hog cholera.

The losses suffered by the farmers of the United States annually from hog cholera aggregate an enormous sum. In Iowa alone, during 1896, it is estimated that the hog raisers lost through the ravages of the disease \$15,000,000.

Secures of remedies have been tried, but nothing even approximating a specific for the disease has ever been discovered until the Department of Agriculture began its experiments.

Last year the experiments were conducted in Page county, Iowa, the results showing a loss of only 20 per cent of the affected hogs. This year the experiments have been extensive and far-reaching. The bureau treated 922 hogs, of these, 170 died, the number saved being eighty-one out of every hundred.

The loss was only 15 per cent. The animals comprised seventeen droves, and of these, six droves lost only one hog each. On the other hand, 1,107 hogs in other droves were observed, and not subjected to the serum treatment. Of these 875 died, showing a loss of 79.8 hogs out of every hundred.

Speaking of the treatment, Dr. Salmon said: "There is no question of the effectiveness of the serum treatment. Our operations have been viewed with skepticism, but the serum treatment for hog cholera is no longer an experiment. It is a proved success and undoubtedly will save to the farmers of the United States millions of dollars every year."

The cholera serum is procured by keeping apart for treatment an animal—a horse or a cow—and injecting into its blood a small amount of the blood of the cholera diseased hog. This will sicken the subject, but it will recover, when another dose will be administered and so on after time until finally his blood becomes so impregnated as to render him practically cholera-proof. Then his blood is let, and the clot drawn off, leaving the thin yellowish portion which is the serum. This is used to inject into the diseased hogs and operates to render them likewise cholera-proof, or even cures them of the disease after it has developed.

WINDMILL CROP IS GOOD

Governor of New Mexico in His Annual Report Tells What Individual Enterprise is Doing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Governor Otero of New Mexico, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior, vigorously renews his representations for the early admission of New Mexico to statehood.

He estimates the total population of the territory at 252,900, including an Indian population of 25,900.

Of the 1,100 officers and men from New Mexico in the war with Spain at least one-half were national guardsmen. The report embodies a report from Colonel Roosevelt, written from Santiago July 25, commending the behavior of the New Mexico troops in the Rough Riders' regiment. The governor lays particular stress on the possibilities of irrigation. Individual enterprise is erecting a multitude of windmills throughout the territory.

DEATH RECORD.

Henry E. Waterman. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—Henry E. Waterman, captain of the United States engineer corps, died this morning of spinal meningitis. He contracted the disease while on a recent trip down the Mississippi and was brought back sick two weeks ago.

Daughter of James Fenimore Cooper. NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Mrs. Richard Cooper, the last surviving daughter of James Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, is dead at her home in Cooperstown, N. Y., aged 79 years.

Senator Jones' Statement. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 27.—United States Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the national democratic committee, arrived in the city tonight. In regard to the published statement in various newspapers that he had removed Mr. Harvey from the management of the affairs of the war and means committee of the national democratic committee and that he had announced that the scheme conducted by Harvey was a rare disappointment to him and that ex-Governor Stone of Missouri would take Mr. Harvey's place on November 1, Senator Jones stated that the whole story was a fabrication without a semblance of truth in it.

No Refund of Liquor Tax. DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 27.—The Iowa supreme court today decided that there can be no refund of the mulct liquor tax after the business has been conducted more than six months.

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New We show Capes a magnificent line of new winter capes, in plush—astrakhan cloth, kersey and other materials.

Our prices for fine goods is no more than you pay for the ordinary goods sold everywhere.

Ladies' undershirts, beautiful goods, at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00.

Wrappers, new department opened in our basement store.

Underwear For women and boys.

Ladies' fine natural wool, silk finished, with pants to match, flat goods, 25c each.

Ladies' fine black Swiss ribbed all wool underwear, pants made with French bands, shrunk in the dye, \$1.00 each.

Boys' ribbed fleeced lined shirts and drawers, 25c each.

Bed Comforters Specialties now offered in this line

Cotton filled comforters of pure carded cotton, at \$1.25 and \$1.35 each.

Cotton filled comforters filled with finest grade of cotton (new process), clean, heavy and warm, yet light and fluffy to the touch at \$1.75, \$2.25, \$3.00 each, \$5.00.

Down filled comforters, satine covered, in handsome new designs at \$4.25, \$5.00, \$5.50.

Down filled comforters, satine covered, satin bordered, \$7.50, \$10.00.

Down filled comforters, one side china silk, at \$10.50.

Down filled comforters, silk covered in entirely new designs and color combination at \$14.00, \$17.50.

Ladies' Domet A new lot just received in all sizes and very pretty designs.

Ladies' Domet Gowns, Mother Hubbard style, neatly finished with fancy braid—turn down collar, at 85c each.

Ladies' Domet Gowns, fancy yoke, trimmed with fancy finishing braid, collar and cuffs to match, at \$1.00 each.

Ladies' Dressing Scaques full Mother Hubbard style front and back, prettily trimmed with lace and ribbons, at \$1.50 each.

Men's Furnishings Underwear offerings.

Heavy ribbed shirts and drawers, very fine and soft, \$2.00 each.

Fine cashmere rib shirts and drawers, \$2.50 each.

Complete line of the Stutzinger sanitary underwear always in stock.

Lace Curtains Important sale of lace curtains at remarkably low prices.

We intend to make this sale a success if choice goods and greatly under price will do it. The offering includes Brussels net, Irish point, in cream and white.

We call attention to the fact that these goods have been sold at \$12.50, \$10.00, \$5.00 and \$7.50 per pair and now they all go at \$5.25 per pair.

Corsets The flexible moulded corset will fit you as though it were made to your special order.

Because the bones are all curved to exactly fit the outlines of your form. It is the embodiment of grace and style. It is yielding, yet sufficiently rigid. It is restful because it supports the pressure with a firm and gentle pressure. It appeals especially to ladies of stout figure—prices from \$1.00 upward.

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TANNER GROWS BELLOCOSE

Will Permit No Further Importation of Outside Labor Into Illinois.

Trains to Be Met at the Border Line

Announces a Determination to Use Force if Necessary to Prevent the Belonging in of Contract Laborers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—A special from Madison, Ill., says: "I reiterate that I will not tolerate this wholesale importation of foreigners into Illinois, and if I hear that a mob is to be brought into this state, such as was taken into Virden, care not what railroad it comes or for whom I will resist it at the state line and shoot it to pieces with gatling guns." So declared Governor Tanner in a speech delivered before 1,200 auditors gathered at the Knights of Pythias hall in this city. It was the concluding statement in an address largely devoted to a defense of his course in the recent mine riots at Virden. The governor reviewed at great length the causes leading up to the rioting. He held the operators to be false in their dealings with the strikers, and their referring to his acts when the United States government found it necessary and deemed it just to forbid the importation of foreign labor into this country. "I felt that I was fully justified in the course I took at Virden. That trouble never would have occurred if the negroes had not been brought here to take the places of white men. The importations were representatives of the scum of the country—ex-convicts and worthless characters generally—and the state of Illinois should not be made a jumping ground for such reprobates. I did not propose to allow the operators to bring these people here, and I took what I considered and still consider the proper means to prevent it."

Count Balks on the Game

Says an Attempt Was Made to Convince Him Out of Six Thousand Dollars.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Count Leopold de Le Bonville of Bucharest, Roumania, was arrested today on a charge of obtaining \$5,750 by false pretenses. The count asserts he is a victim of a clever confidence game, in which it was intended he should be awarded out of \$6,000. As a result of his suspicious he made a report of the case to Henry H. Henshaw, teacher of dramatic art, and L. E. Henshaw and J. D. Hillman, lawyers. The count came to Chicago several days ago upon the solicitation, he says, of Ernest Salvator, a playwright. The count became interested in a play written by Salvator, and was introduced to Marvin Victor Henshaw. Henshaw, according to the count, agreed to stage the play if Bonville would furnish the money. The count did not have any ready money but volunteered to send to Roumania for the necessary amount. Henshaw gave him \$5,750 with which to pay for the cablegram, and when the money was not forthcoming a warrant was issued for Henshaw's arrest. Bonville was arraigned in the criminal court today, but the hearing was continued until November 1. Mr. Henshaw and the two lawyers deny any attempt to defraud the count.

Verdict in the Virden Fight

Coroner's Jury Censures No One, Makes No Recommendation—Does Not Know Who Fired Shots.

CARLISVILLE, Ill., Oct. 27.—The coroner's jury which has been in session for fourteen days, holding an inquiry on the bodies of nine of the victims of the riot at Virden October 12 between miners and guards of the Chicago-Virden Coal company, returned a verdict this evening. The verdict in each instance was that the deceased came to his death by gunshot wounds inflicted by weapons in the hands of parties unknown to the jury. No one was censured and no recommendations were made to the grand jury.

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E. C. Harris, formerly division superintendent of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley road at Chadron, Neb., will on the same date succeed Larry Malloy as superintendent of the Wyoming division. Harris resigned his position with the Elkhorn about two weeks ago, the circulars of that company stating "to accept service with another company."

After November 1 the titles of "general superintendents" will be cut down to the shorter titles of "superintendents" on both the Colorado and the Kansas divisions. Whether there is a corresponding reduction in salaries is not stated. D. O. Brinkhorst will be superintendent of the Kansas division. W. A. Deuel will be superintendent of the Colorado division. A. T. Palmer will be assistant superintendent of the first and second districts and the branches of the Kansas division. B. C. Bennett will be fourth district of the Kansas division and also of the Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado branches.

Arbuckles' Cut is Followed Up. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—The sugar market was very weak today and trade was demoralized in consequence of the news that the Arbuckles' cut in the West was followed by a similar reduction by the Western Sugar Refinery company. The price is stationary at 5 1/4 cents bid.

Postoffice Stations in Cuba. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Postoffice department has ordered the establishment of new postoffice stations at Havana, San Juan, San Luis, Manzanillo, Gibara and Holguin.

Midway Thief Caught. Mrs. McConnell, wife of the concessionaire of Old Blatation, was standing in front of that concession last night when a negro brushed against her and wrested her pocketbook from her hand. The man darted into the crowd and Mrs. McConnell called "Stop thief!" The crowd closed in around the negro and several men seized him before he could make his way through. He was followed up on the charge of larceny from the person and gave the name of Peter Smith. The pocketbook, which contained about \$5, was recovered.

Another Farmer Fooled. Charles Bayliff, a farmer out of employment, made a contract last night with a stranger who said he needed just such a stalwart German as Bayliff on his ranch near Wynmore, Neb. It was a contract for the new relationship of a neighboring bar and Bayliff felt it his duty to settle the bill. When he drew out his pocketbook for that purpose his prospective employer snatched it from his hand and fled. The purse contained \$7 and a gold ring.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Oct. 27. At Rotterdam—Sailed—Werkendam for New York. At New York—Arrived—Weimar, from Bremen. Sailed—Cuff, for Liverpool; Koenig, for Bremen. At Queenstown—Sailed—Cvnic, for New York. At Glasgow—Sailed—Siberia, for Philadelphia. At Philadelphia—Sailed—Switzerland, for Halifax. Arrived—Carthagenian, from Glasgow. At Liverpool—Arrived—Germanic, from New York. At Bremen—Arrived—Trave, from New York, via Southampton. At Southampton—Arrived—Faerst Bismarck, from New York, via Cherbourg, for Hamburg.

Tenth Ohio to Be Mustered Out. CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Oct. 27.—It was said in camp today that the

FONDLY LINGER IN FAREWELL

Spaniards in Porto Rico Loth to Leave Behind Their Lustrative Pulla.

Three Thousand Five Hundred Dons Still Awaiting Transportation Home—Old Grudges Paid With Blood.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) SAN JUAN, Oct. 13.—There may be said to be three elements in the population of San Juan today—the conquered, the conquerors and the islanders. The Spaniards are going out, but before they go they find many little matters to attend to. They have been so long in possession that an inclination to linger for a few final collections from the customs houses, for a few last remembrances of this or that business which has a golden link can be understood.

The Americans, as the conquerors, are anxious to move in and begin housekeeping. The islanders look forward with all kinds of rosy dreams to a new existence under the stars and stripes.

The one thing the three elements, collectively and individually, wish to know—the question you hear on the streets, the question the Spaniards ask of the Americans and the Porto Ricans ask of both—is this: When will the Americans take hold—and nobody knows. If General Brooke or Captain General Macias has an inkling he is not divulging it and in default of definite information on the all absorbing topic speculation has a good field.

The Spaniards are anxious to leave the island and get home. Over 5,000 have gone already and there are still some 3,500 awaiting transportation. Of this remnant many are officials, judicials and governmental employees and their families. They wish to see the last of Porto Rico as soon as possible, as their situation here is more or less unenviable, the degree of unpleasantness depending upon the amount of Castilian pride possessed by the individual.

Bear Old Grudges. This desire to leave is augmented by another consideration. For some time it has been rumored that the Porto Ricans will take advantage of whatever opportunity offers to avenge themselves on old masters for years past—that a knife thrust in the dark will settle an old score. Consequently, the Spaniard is nervous. Who knows, he says, what the Americans will do in the case of a Spaniard against a Porto Rican? It is hard for him to believe that he would get fair treatment, and one of the first things to be done after the Americans are in control will be to dispel his fears on that point.

Meanwhile the Spaniard goes armed at night, while handbills are circulated containing threats against the departing Spaniards, and there is a revival of the old, senseless talk of a general uprising. These uprisings of the Spaniards have been inflamed by a recent occurrence in Bayamo, a town ten miles off, where for some years has lived an officer of the guardia civil, Captain Botanes. This man seemed to have been a good illustration of Spain's tyrannical military power. He has flogged upon occasion his soldiers, he has been cowardly, tremblingly, and he has always been cordially hated in Bayamo. Here in San Juan it was said that if any Spaniards were hurt before they left for Spain he would be among the number. So when he was stabbed in the back the other night the comment was, "I told you so."

The Spaniards immediately arrested thirty-two persons for alleged complicity in the stabbing. Two days later all but two were released and these two have been declared innocent of all connection with the affair. But a flutter of sentiment ran through the Spanish element in San Juan when the story became known.

Arrecho Incident. Full details of the Arrecho incident of Sunday last (October 9) have been received here, although the Spanish censor declines to allow their publication in the local newspapers. It is reported that the Arrecho began in a row between some soldiers of the famous XIII battalion and a number of countrymen. The soldiers retreated to the neighboring barracks and after arming themselves with Mauser rifles returned and fired on the crowd, killing four men and wounding many. The crowd, to the number of 200, then rushed into the streets, through the streets, the soldiers retreating to the barracks.

The people then carried their wounded to the house of the British consul, where they found several United States officers and soldiers, from whom they asked justice. When the consul was unable to do so, they returned to the scene of the conflict to destroy the houses of several well known Spaniards. Ultimately, however, the persuasive words of cooler men, coupled with the establishment of a vigilance committee, succeeded in restoring order.

But only for a time. The same afternoon a party of forty Porto Ricans came and destroyed the business house of a well known Spaniard. During the affair an American was killed. The night was not without its alarms. There was shooting at the barracks, though no one was hurt. Seventeen different fires in the surrounding country were counted from the houseposts of Arrecho.

Incendiaries at Work. On the following day most of the business houses remained closed. That night twenty-four fires were counted. On Tuesday most of the Spanish business houses remained closed and those who opened their doors at the beginning of the day were soon forced to close. The military commander at last issued an order directing that all places of business be closed forthwith.

The Porto Rican is of a revengeful nature. During the unsettled days of the island transition from one dominion to another he has seen a pretty good chance—surely the best he will ever have—to pay off some old grudges against Spaniards in general and certain Spaniards in particular. He realized that the time of such license is but brief and that drastic measures will be taken to restrain him as soon as the American are in control.

Nevertheless, there are in Porto Rico today many young men who would prove good material for a native mounted police force. The higher officers would be, of course, Americans. But if an effort were made to make the service honorable and attractive an esprit de corps would be established, the men would be put upon their personal and national pride to maintain order and a reliable organization of provincial police would probably be forthcoming, constituted of men of good family and standing. There would be no lack of applicants. Spain has found it necessary to have such a force in her departing guardia civil.

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